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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1873. NO. 187.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reported Murder of Sir Samuel Baker and Wife in Africa.

LONDON, April 17.—A painful rumor comes from Alexandria to the effect that Sir Samuel Baker and wife have been murdered in the interior of Africa by the natives. Sir Samuel, accompanied by his wife, took the Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

LONDON, April 17.—The rumor of the murder of Sir Samuel Baker and his wife, causes much uneasiness at the foreign office. The government has received no information whatever in relation to the occurrence. Earl Granville has telegraphed to Alexandria making inquiry into the origin of the report.

Critical Illness of the Pope Again Reported.

ROME, April 17.—The Pope is still suffering, and it is known there is no improvement in his condition to-day. Persons who have been admitted into the presence of His Holiness make the most contradictory reports in relation to his illness. The Italian government exhibits anxiety in relation to the malady of the Holy Father. A courier has left the Vatican for Germany with instructions for the guidance of the German Catholic Bishops in that country, in case of the demise of the Pontiff.

The Vienna Exposition—The Building Not Yet Complete.

New York Herald cable special.]

VIENNA, April 17.—The exhibition building is in a backward state, and cannot possibly be finished by the first of May. The roofing of the dome is incomplete. All the laborers are being concentrated in the endeavor to finish the rotunda for the formal opening, which *must be on the first of May*, that being the day on which the sovereigns are invited. No other portions of the building will be ready. The construction will be continued after the opening. The direction is energetic, but the labor is inferior. Visitors wishing to economize time should not come before the first of June.

The Atcheen War in Sumatra.

SINGAPORE, April 17.—The Atcheen war continues. A second assault was made with partial success. The Dutch carried two forts but were repulsed from the principal fort. They are now besieging the Sultan's palace. The fighting was desperate. The Dutch commander, Kohler, was killed, together with 200 of his men. The Atcheenese were badly armed. The Dutch have called for reinforcements. Great sickness prevails. The pepper ports are blockaded.

The Bank of England Forgery.

LONDON, April 17.—Geo. Bidwell and Edwin Noyes, alleged participants in the frauds on the Bank of England, were again brought before the Lord Mayor this afternoon for examination. Seward T. Acker, of New York, counsel for the bank, during the examination of McDowell in that city, was present, and produced the documentary evidence in the case. The examination was further adjourned, and the prisoners were remanded.

Another Town Taken by Carlists.

PARIS, April 17.—A dispatch from Carlist sources says a band of Spanish insurgents, under Dorregaray, made a sharp assault on Onate, and after a short conflict succeeded in gaining possession of the town.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, April 17.—Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador at Paris, will be transferred to London, and Gen. Manteuffel, commanding the German forces in France, will be his successor, when the evacuation of the French territory by the German troops has been completed.

MADRID, April 17.—A denial is given to the rumor current yesterday that a crisis in the Ministry was imminent.

LONDON, April 17.—A severe thunder storm occurred yesterday in Wales. The crops were injured and several persons were killed by lightning.

PARIS, April 17.—The Legitimists and Bonapartists have agreed upon M. Lignois as their candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Paris in the National Assembly.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 17, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; American Securities—5-20s '65, 91¾, ex-coupons; '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 84¼; new 5s, 91¾, ex-coupons; Erie Railway shares, 50¾. Tallow 44s. Turpentine 48s. 6d.

PARIS, April 17.—Rentes 55 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¾, 9¾ d; Orleans 9¾ d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; April delivery from Savannah or Charleston, 9 1-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 9s 3d. Flour, 25s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 33s 9d; short rib do, 48s 3d. Turpentine 48s. 6d.

ANTWERP, April 17.—Standard petroleum 41 francs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Near Potsville, Pa., yesterday, Willard Grant, one of the proprietors of the Plank Ridge Colliery, and Walter Gibbs, inside boss, were killed by the falling of the roof of a new slope while examining it to see if it was safe. John Lafin and Michael Monaghan, laborers, were injured.

Martin Flem and George Buckley were on Wednesday, arrested at Straitsville, Ohio, for counterfeiting, and taken to Columbus.

Additional advices from the late Ku-Klux outrages in Henry county, Ky., say that three of the Ku-Klux who were wounded in the late affray have died of their wounds. The Governor has, as yet, taken no action.

William Henry Smith, agent of the Western Associated Press at Nashville, and an old journalist, died in that city yesterday, after a protracted illness.

Babich, one of the men accused of stealing from the New York Comptroller's office, and destroying bundles of vouchers representing nearly fifteen million dollars, two years ago, died Wednesday night.

Peter Foye, of Brooklyn, who kicked his son to death because the little fellow refused to purchase beer for him, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The first Protestant Easter service ever held on the shore of Cuba took place on Sunday last.

The Custom authorities at Halifax are proceeding against the parties known to have plundered the Atlantic dead or stolen goods from the wreck. The Dominion government hearing that the White Star Line have not made provision for the burial of dead found, or yet to be recovered, have ordered the Collector of Customs to attend to it at public expense.

The mother of Chief Justice N. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, died at Columbia, in that State, yesterday, aged ninety years.

Jesse Grant, youngest son of the President, passed through Chicago yesterday *en route* to California, in company with Senator Conkling's party.

At the sale at Mound City Navy Yard yesterday, Captain David Campbell, of St. Louis, purchased the three monitors at the following prices: Osceola, $13,600; Sandusky, $18,000; Marietta, $16,000. Brown & Jones, of Memphis, bought the tug Mignonette at $9,000.

Thomas W. Field, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Brooklyn, has brought suit against the Brooklyn *Union* to recover $100,000 for alleged libel, in intimating in an editorial that the plaintiff secured his election as Superintendent in a shameful and dishonorable manner, through the influence of Gomez Kinsella. Certain statements in the same paper respecting Mrs. Field will, it is said, form the basis of another suit for libel.

The different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York will send delegates to a meeting to be held April 29th, to make arrangements for the decoration of soldiers' graves May 30th.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Brouse & Manlove's block on Market street, Indianapolis, damaging the building about $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The report that the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad is preferring bonds between Madison and Memphis and trains stopped, is without foundation. The track is above overflow.

It is understood that one hundred Metropolitans, armed as infantry, and a battery of two Napoleon's, left New Orleans for the interior, it is supposed, for Colfax, the authorities having refused troops after repeated applications.

A postal clerk, named J. B. Brown, was arrested at Winona Junction and brought to La Crosse yesterday afternoon, charged with burning mail matter to save the labor of distributing the same.

George M. C. Johnston, the newly-elected Mayor of Cincinnati, was inaugurated yesterday.

The steamships Weser, Moravian, St. Laurent and America have arrived out.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has paid his extra compensation as a member of the Forty-second Congress into the United States Treasury.

The legal tenders outstanding yesterday amounted to $356,340,400.

A New Orleans special states that United States troops left yesterday for Grant parish, and will be stationed along the banks of the river to prevent further trouble.

One of the New York gas strikers has been sent to the penitentiary for assaulting a workman.

Jay Gould has been subpœnaed to testify on the usury question before the New York Grand Jury.

George D. Emerson, formerly a leather dealer in Boston, was arrested at New York yesterday, charged with defrauding the Maverick and other National banks out of five thousand dollars by means of notes with forged indorsements.

The New York Park Commissioners are considering the model monument proposed to be erected in commemoration of members of the Seventh Regiment who fell during the late war.

The gas men on a strike in New York held a meeting yesterday, at which addresses were made counseling perseverance. It is estimated that the cost of the strike to the men now out has been eight thousand dollars, but the funds of the society are still represented to be in a flourishing condition.

The steamships Bremen and Saxonia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

The boiler in the heading factory of Cobb & Co., at Schoolcraft, Mich., exploded yesterday evening, demolishing the mill and killing Henry Terminliger, night watchman.

Thomas Gray, conductor on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, was knocked from the train and killed while passing under a bridge near Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday.

The break in the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad at Bridgeport, Mich., caused by the flood, has been repaired and all trains are running as usual.

At the first annual meeting of the Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company, held at Cleveland yesterday, Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, was elected President.

Arrangements are being made for the holding at St. Louis, next month, of a convention of Southern and Western Congressmen, to consider questions of general and special interest to the States of the Mississippi valley. One hundred and fifty congressmen it is expected will attend, and the programme of entertainment will embrace a railroad trip to Galveston, banquets, steamboat excursions, &c.

The Department of State is officially informed that three American sailors of the bark Union, who were arrested near Santiago De Cuba by the Spanish authorities, on the supposition that their intention was to join the insurrection, have been discharged and returned to their ship, their offence having proved to be desertion.

The colored people of Washington city celebrated yesterday, the ninth anniversary of emancipation in the District of Columbia.

The officers of all State Associations of Washington city, nineteen in number, have united in a letter to General W. H. H. Terrell, late Third Assistant Postmaster General, expressing regret at parting with him and wishing him success in his new position as Pension Agent at Indianapolis.

A prominent Boston detective has returned from Canada, N. H., whither he had been sent to investigate the murderous assault on the boy Emerson, of Tuesday night. He says the crime was accomplished by the boy Pitts while in a somnambulistic state, and that the criminal is insane.

THE LATE STORM.

The Union Pacific all Clear—Numbers of Cattle Destroyed.

OMAHA, NEB., April 17.—Trains from the East which left this place on Monday and Tuesday arrived at Grand Island this noon. The train from the West that arrived at Grand Island on Monday morning and had been there since that time, left there this morning and arrived here this evening. Two trains from the West arrived at Grand Island this evening. The track is clear and trains are moving the whole length of the Union Pacific road. The storm lasted three days with great severity, its force being mostly confined to the limits of Column creek on the west and Columbus on the east. Persons did not dare to leave their houses during Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. Thus far but one case of loss of human life has been reported. It is probable that the loss of stock has been great. It is known that considerable number of cattle were destroyed. The damage to telegraph wires has been great, the wires and poles being blown down for some fifty miles, but it is expected they can be repaired temporarily by to-morrow evening. Persons who have lived in the country fifteen years say they never saw anything in the way of a storm approaching it before.

CRIMES.

Two Men Commit Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, April 17, 1873.

At Waverly, O., to-day, Wm. Sheits, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, committed suicide by hanging.

At Princeton, Ind., Louis Gungle, a German butcher, committed suicide at two o'clock this afternoon by shooting himself with a rifle. He fastened the weapon to the ceiling above him, got into bed and pulled the trigger. The ball passed into his breast, killing him instantly.

Convicted and Sentenced—Embezzlement.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 17.—Frank Swann, who has been on trial before Judge Breckenridge for assault and battery with intent to commit rape, was found guilty, and the jury to-day found a verdict of imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years.

The trial of Jno. Hisagh, ex-trustee of Madison T. P., for embezzling the public money, is set for next Monday.

Bidwell the Forger—New York Thief Robbing English Detectives.

HAVANA, April 15.—Inspectors Hayden and Green, of the London police, and Mr. Good, clerk in the Bank of England, arrived here on the steamship Morro Castle. A man named Oscar Wilson, who is supposed to be a celebrated thief in New York, took passage on the same steamer shortly before her sailing from New York. When the vessel had been at sea but a few hours Green's trunk was opened and forty sovereigns and some jewelry abstracted. Purser Rimond, of the Morro Castle, suspected Wilson of the theft, and kept watch on him, while others on the steamer suspected one of the waiters. On Saturday evening Wilson was invited to walk the deck, and while doing so a person went below and inspected the satchel which Wilson brought on board the steamer. In the satchel were found a complete set of burglar's tools and skeleton keys of beautiful form and workmanship. The Morro Castle arrived here on Sunday evening, and the passengers were prevented from landing on account of the lateness of the hour. While the passengers were on deck Wilson went below and forced open the trunks of Hayden and Good, and abstracted a quantity of papers, and then hid the burglar's tools under the closet in Green's room. Wilson's object undoubtedly was to get hold of documents in the hands of the Inspectors relating to the forgeries of Bidwell in London. After the first attempt to rob the trunks the Londoners removed the papers and kept them about their persons. The clerk of the Bank of England has identified Bidwell as the man who opened an account with the bank, and the English detectives have also identified him as a noted forger. The Havana authorities have arrested Wilson on a charge burglary. The crime was committed inside the harbor of Havana, and the case is consequently under Spanish jurisdiction. The English detectives and British consul have completely baffled the efforts of Bidwell's friends to obtain his release.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Instantly Killed at Youngstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, April 17, 1873.

Patrick Hollaren, a brakeman on the Mahoning Road, was instantly killed here to-day by falling between the cars, the train passing over and badly mangling his body. He was about eighteen years old, and had been on the road but a short time. His parents are supposed to live at Gallitzin, Pa.

Boiler Explosion at Petrolia, Pa—The Engineer Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, Pa., April 17, 1873.

Portable boiler at Nellie well No. 2, at this place, owned by Dimick, Nesbit & Co., exploded at about 1:30 P. M., seriously injuring Thomas Holmes, engineer.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis Railroad—Ground Broken.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., April 17, 1873.

Ground was broken to-day upon the Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis Railroad. Speeches were made by President T. N. Sutlewd, Mayor Roach, Judge Pierce and T. K. McKaan, one of the contractors. The first shovel of earth was thrown by the President, after which will soon be pushed rapidly and the contractors promise to complete the grading during the present year. To-night a banquet will be given at the Shelby House by the contractors.

Majority against Railroad Aid.

DAYTON, O., April 17.—The people of Dayton refused, to-day, by 480 majority to loan her creditors $18,000 dollars under the Bossit law to help to build the Stillwater Valley Railroad. The voters were afraid it would interfere with the coal road to Southern Ohio. Total vote 2,000 less than usual.

Meeting of Railroad Officials.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 17.—H. D. Watson, President of the Erie, S. L. M. Barlow, Attorney of the Erie Road, George B. McClellan, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and Oscar Townsend, Superintendent, and E. S. Flint, Manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, arrived here and have taken rooms at the Burnet House, including extra rooms for the committee, and a meeting is in progress to-night. The proceedings are secret. Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of the Cincinnati Southern Road, is said to be attending the meeting.

The Wrecked Atlantic—Recovery of Forty More Bodies.

HALIFAX, April 17.—The weather being favorable to-day, divers renewed the search for bodies and up to the time the steam tug left Prospect forty-two had been recovered. The bodies were brought on steerage passengers, principally women and children. They were buried without delay, Rev. White Snow having made all the necessary arrangements. The Dominion government agrees to pay a share of the expense. There is but cargo enough saved to load the steamer Peril, sent from New York. Capt. Williams, Mr. Brady, Mr. Bennett and others went up from the wreck to night to be present when the decision of the Court of Inquiry is given to-morrow. It is reported that the bodies of a woman and child drifted ashore near Lunenburg. Mr. Todd, who lost his father and mother on the Atlantic, arrived this morning from Chicago, in search of their remains and their property. The body of the father had been recovered and buried at Prospect. The mother found on his body was restored to the sea. Warrants were issued yesterday for a man named Saughen White and his three sons, residents of Prospect, suspected of pilfering at the wreck. A quantity of baggage was found in the father's possession, including some identified as the property of Miss Scrymser.

Convention of Engine and Machine Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The third convention and second annual meeting of the National Association of Engine and Machine Manufacturers began this morning, Henry Disston presiding. E. G. Dyer, of Hamilton, Ohio, made a report on the cost of construction, which was adopted. Alexander Easton, of Cincinnati, presented a report on the adoption of standard of gauges, threads, bolts, &c. The committee on Hours of Labor and Apprenticeship presented a report, which concludes by saying that piece work comes nearer equal justice between employer and employee, and that the best interests will be served by this way. The report makes the suggestion that the term of apprenticeship be graded by proficient industry and good behavior of the novice. The petty tyranny and usurpation sought to be exercised by the various trades unions is devoid of every principle of law. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Constitution and Amendments was discussed, and referred to the Committee to report at the next annual meeting.

The Committee appointed to ascertain if uniformity in the measurement of bar iron could not be adopted, made a report. A motion was made and carried that the committee report set gauges for butter plates thicker than one-quarter of an inch. The Committee adjourned to meet to-morrow.

Coal Discoveries in Lawrence County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, April 17, 1873.

There have been several discoveries of valuable coal veins in this county within a short time. Messrs. H. Campbell & Sons found a four foot vein on their lands. Mr. Tothere, near South Point, found a good vein on his place. Mr. G. W. McDonald in fixing a road on his place a few days ago, found a vein over three feet at the out-crop. The new veins all seem to be a better class of coal than that found heretofore, and hopes are entertained they will prove the same or equal to the Ashland coal.

A Rowboat Challenge.

NEW YORK, April 17.—William Blakely, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, special backer of the Taylor-Winship champion crew of England, offers to find a four oared crew to row any other four in the world, over the championship course on the River Tyne, for from 200 to 500 pounds a side, or Mr. Jack Winship and crew or any other two men living over the same course for a like sum.

Position of Affairs at Knightsville.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—There was considerable disturbance this afternoon at Knightsville. About five o'clock, while a free fight was in progress, several arrests were made by two policemen, when a party of eight or ten women appeared and rescued the prisoners. Further disturbance is expected to-night.

Among the passengers booked for the ill-fated steamer Atlantic, was an aged lady named Mrs. Eldenwald, of Philadelphia, and daughter. Through some accident the mother was detained in London, while the daughter, anxious to rejoin her husband and children, came on through and was drowned. The mother crossed the Atlantic and was drowned. Mrs. E. sailed on the Florida, expecting to meet her daughter in on the Florida, expecting to meet her daughter in New York, but on arriving learned her daughter's fate. The shock prostrated the mother so that she now lies in a precarious condition.

The Berdell bondholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road met at Boston, yesterday, and formed a corporation under the name of the New York and New England Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, the Berdell bonds to be surrendered in exchange for new shares in proportion of ten shares of stock for each bond surrendered. There are rumors that an attempt will be made by the Lane interest to enjoin the new corporation from executing its plan.

A serious riot occurred last night at Sacramento among the Chinese. Pistols were used and two men were dangerously wounded. The police succeeded in quelling the riot. No further trouble is expected. The Chinese are intensely excited. The riot grew out of the recent murder of the Chinese court interpreter, Ah Quong.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Change in the Mode of Electing President.

The Transportation Question.

DEAD-HEADING ON POSTAL CARS.

Central American States Consolidated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1873.

Proposed Change in the Mode of Electing the President of the United States.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Senator Morton is Chairman, will meet in this city next October, for the purpose of considering the important question of amending the Constitution of the United States so far as relates to the method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. The committee will address letters to the leading statesmen and publicists and other competent persons in the United States, asking their views on the subject and announcing their wish to receive suggestions. It will be remembered that Senator Morton has already taken a prominent part in bringing this important subject to the consideration of Congress. The experience of the late Presidential election has demonstrated the necessity of some change. The death of Mr. Greeley before the counting of the electoral vote gave a practical illustration of one very defective feature of the present system. Had Mr. Greeley been elected, and died, the case would have been worse. There is also a desire to make the mode of election more popular.

The Transportation Question.

The Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard met at the Capitol to-day. Several prominent railroad men were present. Mr. Hinckly, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, presented a list of parties who were certified to by the Postoffice Department as entitled to free rides in the postal cars. In the list were a large number of persons who had no connection whatever with the postal service. Not only were the "dead heading" of persons in postal cars referred on, but it was also complained that the postal cars were used to carry freight for and other parties. Col. Carrington, President of the James river and Kanawha Canal, was also present, and invited the committee to visit the line of the work. The committee accepted the invitation and will make the visit during the summer. A sub-committee was appointed to examine into the working of the railroads on the Pacific coast. The members chosen for this duty were Senators Mitchell, of Oregon, Casserly, of California, and Davis, of West Virginia. On motion of Mr. Davis, it was resolved that the members of the committee should pay their own personal expenses —a rare exhibition of official regard for the people's money.

Consolidation of Central American States.

The Secretary of State has received official notification of the consolidation of the five Central American States by act of Congress, and consequently of the cessation of their diplomatic functions after June 30, 1873, and their recall. It has not yet been determined whether one of the present ministers will be designated to act for the five States or whether a new appointment will be made.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Counties, Townships and Boroughs—Debate on the Report Resumed.

The Constitutional Convention met on Wednesday morning. President Meredith in the chair.

Memorials were presented, and thirteen petitions were sent to the Clerk's desk by Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, signed by citizens of Beaver county, praying that a clause may be inserted in the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage. Mr. Mantor (Crawford) also presented petitions to the same effect.

COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

The Convention then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the report on Counties, Townships and Boroughs, Gen. Lilly (Potter) in the chair. The first section was again taken up and discussed.

Mr. Niles (Tioga) offered a substitute, which was adopted, as follows: "No county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of established containing a less population than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided. No county shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Section two, that "the section of the new county taken from another county shall pay its equitable proportion of the existing indebtedness of the county from which it is taken; and if, in the formation of a new county, any township be divided, the indebtedness of such township shall be equitably apportioned upon the respective divisions thereof," was agreed to.

Section three, "the Legislature shall, by general laws, prescribe the powers of boroughs and townships, and confer upon the courts the authority to erect boroughs and townships, or change their boundaries and divide boroughs into wards," was agreed to without amendment.

A motion to reconsider the first section was lost, and the committee rose and the Chairman reported the articles adopted.

REVENUE, TAXATION AND FINANCE.

On motion of Mr. Bronall (Chester) the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Finance, Mr. Lamberton, Dauphin, in the chair. The report is as follows, the first seven sections being agreed to:

Section 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. But the Legislature may by general law exempt from taxation, except from the special assessments herein provided, public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, exempting property from taxation, other than property above specifically excepted, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The Legislature may, by general laws, uniform as to the class and kind of improvements to be made, vest in the corporate authorities of cities, boroughs and townships the power to make, renew and maintain local improvements by special assessments or taxation of contiguous property or other property specially benefited thereby, without exception on account of use or ownership.

SEC. 4. The property and business of manufacturing corporations shall not be taxed in any other manner nor at any other rate than like property and business of individuals.

SEC. 5. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, or to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in war shall never exceed, in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars.

SEC. 6. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money shall specify the purpose for which the money is intended, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified, and no other.

SEC. 7. Each county, city, borough, city, borough, township, or other municipality, shall lien its credit, or appropriate its money, or become a subscriber to or owner of, or become a shareholder or joint owner in, or with any private corporation or any person or company whatever.

SEC. 8. No municipal corporation shall become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount (including indebtedness existing at the adoption of this Constitution) in the aggregate exceeding the following per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness, to wit: Counties, two per centum; cities and boroughs, six per centum; school districts, two per centum, and townships one per centum.

SEC. 9. All contracts by which indebtedness beyond such limits shall be incurred by any municipal corporation shall be void. Any municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within twenty years.

SEC. 10. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The said sinking fund may be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five million dollars.

SEC. 11. The money of the State over and above the necessary reserve, which shall be as small as possible consistent with the public demands, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States, or of this State.

SEC. 12. All moneys of the State shall, as far as possible, be kept at interest for the benefit of the funds upon the security of the bonds of the United States, or of this State, and the Legislature shall provide means for the publication, at least once in every three months, of a statement showing the amount of all such moneys, where the same are deposited or loaned and on what security.

DANGEROUS FIRE.

Pork Smoking Establishment Burned—Loss and Insurance.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the smoke house of the pork packing establishment of Messrs. Walker, Cooper & Co., No. 23 Seventh avenue, which, while confined to one spot, was the hardest to extinguish that ever occurred in the city for a long time. The fire department occupy a new building a short distance above Smithfield street and next to the First U. P. Church, Rev. W. J. Reid, pastor. In the rear of their business house, reaching within a few feet of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, formerly presided over by Rev. Dr. John Douglass, is the smoking establishment of the firm, divided into three compartments. In the middle division, which was filled with hams, shoulders, &c., in process of curing, the fire occurred. An alarm being sounded from box 31, the firemen were soon at work. Members of the Virginia and Penn hook and ladder company, being just opposite, were in position immediately, short space of time, and water was poured into and upon the building in great volumes. Engineers Wells and Handley, with men of ladders, had hose carried upon the roof and upon Dr. Douglass's church, from whence fire play could be had upon the fire. For more than an hour after four streams were put upon it, but the fire was confined to adjoining buildings. The play of a spread of the fire was of course built with a view of safety to adjoining buildings, fire walls of over twelve inches and iron doors intercepting communication.

Next door below the establishment of Messrs. Walker, Cooper & Co. is that of Reese Owens, also a pork packer, and in the rear of his establishment a large amount of lard oil in barrels was stored. Had the flames been able to communicate with this there would undoubtedly been a disastrous conflagration. The untiring and vigilant efforts of the fire department and the careful construction of the establishment rendered the loss comparatively small.

We regret to report that several firemen were burned slightly, and one, Mr. Charles Hart, severely, about the face. The building is owned by Mr. A. Walker, a member of the firm, and the loss on it will be from two to three thousand dollars. The building is insured. The loss on stock will be from two to three thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of $10,000, of which $5,000 is in Eastern companies. There is $1,000 each in the Western, Manufacturers and Mechanics', City, Cash, and Allegheny companies of this city.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Trouble at a Saloon and What Came of It—Coroner's Inquest—The Verdict.

On the 26th of March (last month) a disturbance occurred at a saloon on Liberty street known as the "Grand Central," kept by Mr. James Martin. It appears that a colored man named Henry Howard, while intoxicated, disturbed the peace of the place, and refusing to leave, was several times put out by the proprietor. At last, blows were struck, and Martin kicked Howard when he had thrown him on the pavement in front of the establishment. Next day Howard sued Martin before Alderman Taylor for aggravated assault and battery, and upon a hearing of the case, sufficient testimony not having been produced to sustain it, the case was dismissed at the costs of the prosecutor. Some days after, Howard was confined to the house where he stopped with erysipelas, and he died yesterday morning at about half-past nine o'clock. Henry Harden, a friend of deceased, thereupon made information before the Mayor, charging Martin with murder, alleging that the death of Howard was caused by the blows or kicks inflicted by the defendant. Coroner Wray was notified, a jury was empanelled, and last evening a hearing was had and quite a number of witnesses were examined. Martin was arrested and placed in jail to await the result of the investigation. Marshal Swartzwelder was engaged by the friends of Martin to defend him, and at the Coroner's hearing the attorney appeared. The substance of the testimony elicited was as follows:

William E. Johnston, colored, testified that Mr. Martin had ordered Howard out several times, and refusing to comply, Martin put deceased out by force twice. Witness saw Martin kick Howard once and Howard's conduct was bad; he was making a noise and was disorderly.

Edward Fadmidad, colored, testified that he saw the scuffle between the parties on the pavement. Howard was kicked by Martin several times about the head and face. Subsequently Howard went into the St. James Hotel and washed off the blood that was upon his face.

William Williams, white, testified that he saw Howard on his knees catching hold of Martin's legs, while the latter kicked Howard several times.

Frank Bloomfield (white) testified that Howard was pretty drunk and made a good deal of noise in the saloon. After being put out the third time Howard said that when he put away a basket of clothes he had with him, he would come back and "whip that man Martin" or he would be whipped." He came back in a few minutes and, meeting Martin at the folding doors of the saloon, recognized him and struck him and kicked him.

Mr. Harden, who made the information, and Mrs. Burgess testified as to the illness of deceased and as to his death.

Dr. Fisher testified that on the morning of March 26th he was called upon to dress wounds on the face and head of Howard, and sewed up the scalp. He then told him to stay in the house for two or three days, after which he (the doctor) would take out the stitches. Howard did not return, but on the first of April the Dr. met him on the street and told him he would call that night. The next day the Doctor was sent for, and until yesterday morning, when Howard died, he attended him. Dr. Fisher made a post mortem yesterday, held a post mortem examination. There was no fracture of the skull, only flesh wounds. Howard died of erysipelas. That disease was prevailing at the time and having wounds was likely to take it.

The jury, after a lengthy deliberation, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death, April 17, 1873, from erysipelas, superinduced by wounds inflicted by James Martin, on the afternoon of March 26, 1873."

THE OLD "ROUND CHURCH."

Removal of an Ancient Landmark—An Elegant Iron Front Block to be Erected at a Cost of $130,000.

The old warehouses which have so long occupied the site of what was familiarly known to our older citizens as the "Round Church," have been removed, and the work of excavation is progressing for the foundations of an entirely new block of business men's houses. As the old wooden houses occupied sacred, if not historic ground, and formed perhaps the last of the old landmarks in that section of the city, a few words in regard to the locality may not be inappropriate. The lot is a triangular piece of ground, bounded by Liberty, Wood and Sixth avenue, with a frontage of one hundred and twenty seven feet on Liberty street. Towards the rear of the lot, (the other side of Sixth it is not known) a few of the adherents of the Church of England erected the old, and built upon it an octagonal house of worship, which was still standing as late as 1826, when it was removed, and the bricks used in the erection of a more modern edifice. It was in one of the buildings which in turn have been torn down to make room for modern structures, and keep pace with the business progress and architectural taste of our rapidly growing city, that Parson Taylor was the first rector of the parish, and the building was a quaint and attractive one in the old style. It was not high, as that of the Indians could not shoot in through them, and served in the case of worshippers in case of sudden attack. Very few persons now living who frequented the "Round Church," but these few are insufficient clear in their recollection to have emulated Mr. W. H. Barnhill, who has taken much deep interest in everything connected with Trinity church, to prepare a very accurate drawing of the old edifice, from which was greatly facilitated by his finding among the old records a ground plan of the building, thus fixing with the exact dimensions. It was not a large house, but it was hallowed by many precious recollections, and many of the dearest of the dead planted for distribution.

Wood St. Hopkins, who afterwards became so distinguished in the church and nation, was rector when the "Round church" was vacated, and when he conducted service for which he last held in the year of May, 1823. Indeed, it was to him that Trinity parish owes its existence, having at his suggestion, for the construction of that once imposing edifice. Some years after, Howard was confined to the house where he stopped with erysipelas, and he died yesterday morning at about half-past nine o'clock. Henry Harden, a friend of deceased, thereupon made information before the Mayor, charging Martin with murder, alleging that the death of Howard was caused by the blows or kicks inflicted by the defendant. Coroner Wray was notified, a jury was empanelled, and last evening a hearing was had and quite a number of witnesses were examined. Martin was arrested and placed in jail to await the result of the investigation. Marshal Swartzwelder was engaged by the friends of Martin to defend him, and at the Coroner's hearing the attorney appeared. The substance of the testimony elicited was as follows:

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873.

TO-DAY, the SEWARD obsequies, ordered by the New York Legislature, will take place at Albany. The address will be delivered by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. In the same city Mr. SEWARD delivered a like address upon the occasion of the death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE Director of the Mint at Philadelphia is of opinion that an important question will have to be met by the next Congress as to who shall be the loser by the abrasion of coinage. He considers it unjust to make the last holder of the coin the loser because of the abrasion, and maintains that the government, having issued the coin, should sustain the loss, except where it is palpable the coin has been intentionally reduced in value.

ON ALL sides in New York there arises a cry for the repeal of the usury laws, upon the ground that instead of protecting borrowers they distress them, and can be evaded in hundreds of ways. There is little doubt, however, that the disturbances in the money market are in a greater degree owing to the operations of stock gamblers than to any cause. If all reputable men, who have a regular business, would give their attention to it, and let these gamblers alone, the latter would soon sink to the level where they belong, and their persistent and pestilent interference with the financial operations of legitimate trade would cease.

THE opposition press is giving great prominence to a letter of ex-Congressman FARNSWORTH concerning the back pay salary grab. This man publishes a detailed statement of the benevolent uses to which he has put his own share of the swag, and then goes off into a ridiculous strain of self-laudation because he voted against the passage of the bill. The plain truth of the matter is, that every man who voted against it, but took the money, is to the full as culpable as the man who voted for it and took it—besides being by all odds the meaner of the two; and moreover, the matter is made worse instead of better by claiming merit in giving his steal in aid of charitable or educational institutions. FARNSWORTH'S dodge is too thin.

SO GREAT has been the complaint made in commercial circles throughout Europe against the exorbitant tolls exacted by the Suez Canal Company, that the naval powers of that quarter of the world have felt themselves compelled to unite in a request to the Turkish government to appoint a commission to establish a uniform standard of duties to be levied in future. The request has been acceded to, and each of the maritime powers is to appoint one representative to the commission, which will shortly meet in London or Constantinople. The question is an important one to the commercial classes in all parts of the world. Our own country has considerable interest in the matter, and it is to be hoped the government may take steps to have itself properly represented in the conference.

THOSE Members of Congress who thought to purchase a little local popularity by notifying the Sergeant-at-Arms that they did not intend to draw the amount due them on the salary steal—with the reserved purpose of waiting until the popular indignation should have lessened or subsided—are in a fair way of being made to act honestly in the matter against their intention. The officer in question having applied to the First Comptroller for his opinion and advice in the premises, the latter has decided that the notification is sufficient to authorize the covering of the money into the Treasury without any further authority. By the Congressmen themselves it was generally supposed that the money would be subject to their order for two years. Those, therefore, who were willing to share in the plunder, but not willing to share the odium, will be likely to find themselves somewhat lighter in pocket than they had privately counted upon.

THE voters of this county will have to elect at the ensuing fall election, two Judges of the District Court, a President Judge (the term of Judge HAMPTON expiring next December), and an additional Associate Judge, as directed by the act of the Legislature lately passed. The Republican Judiciary Convention will nominate candidates for both these places. Judge HAMPTON, we understand, will be a candidate for re-nomination, and W. B. NEGLEY, Esq., and THOMAS EWING, Esq., will also be candidates. For the Associate Judgship the candidates at present named are J. W. F. WHITE, Esq., D. T. WATSON, Esq., and ALEXANDER MAHON, Esq. Messrs. WHITE and EWING are both members of the Constitutional Convention, and neither of them will be at home during the canvass for nominations; but as it has not been usual for candidates for judicial position to make personal canvass for the place, that fact is not likely to enter into the result.

SOME one having started the story that the consolidation act was altered after its passage, and the section providing for its submission to a vote of the people on the North Side left out, we are requested to say that the bill was transcribed and sent to the Governor just as it passed the two Houses, the voting section being in, as originally framed. We do not know how the contrary report originated, but presume it was born of apprehension, merely. There certainly was no warrant for it, in fact, and the people of the North Side may rest easy in the assurance that they will have a full opportunity to vote on the question of consolidation at the October election. The only changes made in the bill, after its original passage in the House, were the substitution of a new section for the old one, relative to the election of Police Justices, and the section providing for the submission of the question of consolidation to the vote of the people on the North Side.

THE slaughter at Colfax, in Louisiana, is more fearful than the Indian massacre. The deliberate murder of hundreds of negroes by the Democratic whites who are trying to establish a revolutionary government in that State by fomenting a civil war, was as cruel as treacherous, as barbarous and as foul a deed as the murder of Gen. CANBY. No excuse or justification can be set up for it. If the blood of CANBY cries from the ground for vengeance on his murderous slayers, why not also the blood of the hundreds of negroes cruelly slaughtered at Colfax? We trust, most sincerely, that the government *will* mete out to the murderers the vengeance due to their crime; but we will not imitate the Democratic press and clamor for the extermination of every Democrat in the land because a few of that party have imbrued their hands in the blood of their fellow men. Justice upon the guilty is all we demand, and we demand that as a public due, whether the guilty ones be Indians or Louisiana Democrats.

IT WILL perhaps be remembered that some five years ago a reciprocity treaty between this country and the Sandwich Islands was proposed, and rejected by the United States Senate. Hawaiian papers state that strenuous efforts are now being made in that country to further the recently revived project of this treaty. It is believed that the Hawaiian government will offer better terms than before, possibly the cession of generous harbor privileges to American vessels, such as are not conferred upon the vessels of any other nation. At the present time a large portion of the sugar crop which would otherwise go to California, goes to New Zealand and British Columbia, breaking up the trade with San Francisco. Whether, however, simple reciprocity would afford the relief of which those islands stand in need, is perhaps doubtful. With a population of less than sixty thousand their independence is little other than a mere name. There is said to be a strong and growing feeling in favor of annexation to the United States. The debt of the government is about $250,000, but it owns national property worth nearly twice that amount. The real estate of the islands is valued at $9,768,511.

SOME TIME ago the Commissioner of Agriculture instituted a careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the Southern labor supply. The results of the investigation have just been published, their substance being that the efficiency of colored labor in the South is greater now than it has been at any time since the war, and is improving, and that the whites are slowly coming into the traces, and gaining for labor a dignity that will finally make it as popular among white men at the South as it is among white men in the North and West. This is the right spirit, and augurs well for the future of that section of our common country. There is no question that want of energy on the part of the whites has heretofore been the principal cause of discouragement. If they had taken the same interest in the development of the resources of their States which they have done in railing against the government and cursing "carpet-baggers"—if they had held out a cordial hand to the Northern emigrant instead of asking him where he was born—if they had gone cheerfully to work themselves instead of surlily telling others to do so—they would have been vastly better off than they are now. With a soil capable of producing more corn than ten times the extent of their needs, they send millions of dollars to the West for it. They bring forage from other States, which they might supply themselves. With timber unsurpassed of all kinds, almost every article of furniture and every wooden utensil and tool, comes from the North. With abundant water power, there is hardly a factory worth mentioning. With fields admirably adapted to the use of cultivating machines, it has been a very rare occurrence to see one in operation. Had the planters of the South set an example to the colored people of superior foresight, industry and energy, adopted the peaceful plan of moral suasion with the negro, urged the similarity of interest between the employer and employed in their new relation, and made, besides, some political concessions, the path to a solution of the labor problem would have been very much shorter than it has proved. But it is never too late to mend, and it is sincerely to be hoped the present promising indications of a better order of things may indefinitely continue.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

In the geographies and school books that were used a generation ago it was stated that "in the hills opposite Pittsburgh were *inexhaustible* supplies of coal," and it has been the custom to speak of the coal resources of Western Pennsylvania as likewise "inexhaustible," just as, a few years ago, it was usual to speak of the coal supplies of England. Yet the coal in the hills opposite Pittsburgh has been completely exhausted this many years, and the recent rapid advance in the price of coal in England has demonstrated the fallacy of the "inexhaustible" theory, there. England has been mining coal at the rate of 125,000,000 tons yearly—a rate which, at no very distant date, must lead to total exhaustion. It will not do, therefore, to lay the flattering unction to our souls that our supplies are incapable of exhaustion. For the present they may seem boundless and limitless; but we are using them up steadily, and at a rate which must, within a calculable limit, tell upon the sum total, however large we may fancy that to be.

The census statistics show that in 1870 Pennsylvania mined and sent to market 7,800,000 tons of bituminous coal, all of which came from the western part of the State, and the census is not regarded as showing the full amount so mined. Its figures are approximate, only, and it is therefore safe to assume that we are now mining at the rate of 9,000,000 tons a year. A ton is, in round numbers, 30 bushels; and as the calculation of coal quantities is better understood here by bushels than by tons, we will, for the better understanding of the problem, reduce the tons to bushels. The total yearly product of bituminous coal in Western Pennsylvania is, therefore, 270,000,000 bushels. An acre of coal is variously understood to yield from 80,000 to 100,000 bushels; but fix it at the highest figure and say that an acre will average 100,000 bushels, and this yearly drain will be seen to exhaust 2,700 acres. This in ten years will amount to 27,000 acres, and in 100 years to 270,000 acres; but it is not supposable that a trade which seems only in its infancy, will stop at the figure now attained. In ten years from now, from present appearances, the product of 1873 will be doubled, and in less than thirty years quadrupled; so that, probably by the opening of the twentieth century, we shall be using up ten thousand acres of coal yearly.

The area of the coal field of Western Pennsylvania is probably less than 5,000 square miles. This is a large area, and no one now living need fret about its being exhausted in his day or that of his children or grandchildren; but still, if we are now using up five square miles yearly, and go on steadily increasing to ten, twenty and forty square miles yearly, it is easy to figure out the exact limit of the supply. Even now, the cost of bringing it to market is so much increased that we may safely conclude the days of cheap coal are over. We shall never again see it as cheap as it has been. As the river hills become exhausted, and the tramways have to be extended back, and still further back, and timber grows scarcer and scarcer and labor dearer, the cost of putting it on the market must steadily increase.

The sum of it all, then, is that while we have plenty of coal to last us for hundreds of years to come, the supply is not inexhaustible, and that, as the near-at-hand supplies are being rapidly used up, the more distant supplies will cost more to deliver. There is no danger of a coal famine for a long time to come; but there is, on the other hand, no prospect of cheaper prices in the future.

THE Democratic party is hard up for party capital, and it grasps at each passing event, in the hope that it will furnish it the political food it seeks. When GEO. W. CURTIS was at the head of the Civil Service Commission the newspapers of that party ridiculed him and denounced it till the President for insincerity in the carrying out the civil service policy; but when Curtis left the commission, fancying that they saw in that fact the groundwork of a quarrel between him and the President, they found him to be a marvelous proper man. Three months ago he was a demagogue; now he is a statesman.

The latest instance of this gathering up of little odds and ends for something on which to base an opposition to the Administration, is to be found in the course of the Democratic papers on the Modoc massacre. They treat it as a godsend, and with one accord set up a yelp for the indiscriminate slaughter of the whole Indian race. Nothing less than the instantaneous destruction of every man with Indian blood in his veins will satisfy their thirst for vengeance. The editor of the New York *World* leads off in this bloody howl, and is so sanguinary in his tastes that one is led to regret that he could not be employed in shortening the careers of the murderers and ruffians who infest the city where his paper is published. He can find plenty of bloody work at home, and men as worthy of instant death as the Modocs.

This sudden cry for vengeance on a whole race for the crime of a few is a poor bid for popular approval and sympathy. If the Democratic party never gets back into power on the economy and honesty issue, it stirs the national heart to cruelty and murderous bad faith, it will wait a long time for such return. The Seminole war was an illustration of its policy with the Indians. That war used up forty millions in money and a huge number of lives, and ended, after all, in removing the Seminoles to a reservation. It made their lives the prizes of contention and fair game for the best hotels in Europe or America." Moreover, he observes that half an acre will produce all the vegetables one person will eat for a year—"what hard labor; that when the weather is warm it is very comfortable and healthy to go barefoot; that a "very comfortable house," large enough for one person, can be built in Minnesota for $20, and that almost anybody can do it for himself. Therefore nobody need be at a loss for a den wherein to dwell and lare surpassing that of the best hotels at the rate of $5 a year.

Mrs. Isabel Burton, wife of Captain Burton, for two years British Consul at Damascus, who was an intimate friend of Lady Ellenborough, and entrusted by that lady with the task of writing her memoirs, states that there is only a grain of truth to a ton of falsehood in the recently published scandalous stories about Lady E. Fifteen years ago she married Sir RICHARD BURTON, a brother of SHAH MOHAMMED, chief of the Bedouin Arabs, and from that time to her death lived an extremely wild life, spending six months of every year in Damascus, and the other six in the desert, in the tents of the Bedouins. She spoke French, German, Italian, Slavonic, Spanish, Arabic, Turkish and Greek as she spoke her own English, and although Mrs. Burton is generally spoken of in her married name, she retained to a remarkable degree until the close of her life.

The story is told of Augustus Belmont, the eminent banker, that his private secretary refused to work for $1,500 a year and he sworn at by the financier in the sudden fits of anger. Belmont thereupon increased the young man's pay to $3,000, and indulged in profanity at the clerk's expense at his own sweet will thereafter.

Hon. Benjamin F. Butler has purchased the Stone farm in Washington for $300,000. Says the Washington *Capital*: "We are only to-day recovering from the small-pox, and now comes B. B. to be a permanent resident."

Alderman Ottendorfer, of New York, will go down to posterity as the most extraordinary man of his age. He refuses to receive his salary, both as a member of the Board of Supervisors and Alderman, on the ground that the salaries paid are excessive, and that $2,500 instead of $6,000, as now paid, would be amply remunerative.

The London *Telegraph* asserts that James Gordon Bennett has purchased up all existing rights of excavation in the plain of Troy.

Senator Alcorn, according to sundry Mississippi papers, has made a tour of observation in Paris, Grant's re-election in '76 for a third term.

The New York *Times* says that overtures have been made to Paul Morphy to induce him to join in a grand chess tournament which it is proposed to hold at the Vienna Exposition.

The poet Longfellow is understood to be engaged on some new poems, which will soon begin to appear. James Russell Lowell is sojourning in Paris, where also Emerson has lately been, on his way from Italy to London, where he now is. The latter is expected home in the latter part of May.

The Shah of Persia will leave Teheran on May 5, and will be accompanied by the representative of Russia in Persia as far as Engeli, where he will meet Prince Menschikoff, the envoy of the Czar. He will go to St. Petersburg, and remain there about a fortnight, and then about June 1 he will set out for Berlin, Brussels and London. It has not yet been determined when he will visit Paris, Vienna or Rome. The Persians take great interest in the projected journey, for they hope that it will have a beneficial influence upon the government of the country.

Charles Darwin, on account of his resemblance to the quadrumana species, is known in England as the missing link.

The richest newspaper publisher and proprietor in the Union is said to be J. Young Scammon, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. He is supposed to be worth $4,000,000 or $5,000,000; but he did not make any of it in journalism.

Messrs. E. D. Cheney, who has had much success as an author of late, though writing chiefly books for children, has produced a play that is praised by those who have seen it in private theatricals.

Vermont proposes to honor the memory of Ethan Allen by erecting a granite monument and marble statue over his grave. The monument is completed and the statue is soon to be received from Italy, where it has been carved. The Vermonters take a great pride in the character and triumphs of Allen, and will make the occasion worthy of the distinguished services of the revolutionary hero.

A couple of missionaries, Park and Orcutt by name, from the Georgia sect whose adulterous leader, Cutty, was recently arreated, are back again in Massachusetts endeavoring to make proselytes.

STATE NEWS.

Hon. G. W. Scofield has published a card, denying the correctness of the account of an "interview" between himself and the editor of an Oil City paper.

A Pottsville boy owes his life to a rotten pair of pants; they were caught in a cog-wheel, but gave away.

Mayor Reed, of Erie, has bought the trotter Flora Bell, paying therefor $22,500.

A new Episcopal church has just been completed at Townville.

A Tidioute man's wife ran away with another fellow, but he followed the guilty pair, caught them and took a terrible revenge. The gay Lothario was compelled to pay the injured husband sixty dollars, when the latter gave the pair his blessing, and returned to Tidioute a richer man.

A cricket club has been organized in Titusville.

Rev. Dr. Loehman, of York, celebrated his thirty-seventh anniversary as pastor of the First Lutheran congregation of that place on Wednesday.

Lead ore has been found in Upper Allen township, Cumberland county.

Gov. Hartranft will review the Norristown militia companies to-morrow.

The annual report of the Eastern Penitentiary states that during the year 1872 226 prisoners were received, and 217 discharged. Of those received 64 had been in prison before. Only 10 of the whole number had regularly learned trades. The actual support of the prisoners costs about twenty-eight and a half cents per day for each. The operations of the institution have been very satisfactory. The solitary system is not now enforced, owing partly to the crowding of the prison and partly to the fact that a moderate degree of association is found to produce better effect.

George White, of Lewistown, was among those saved from the wreck of the Atlantic.

A sad accident occurred at Blairsville on Monday evening, resulting in the death of a Mrs. Huff. The woman was standing near the mantel-piece, holding in her arms a babe, when the child kicked over a coal oil lamp, which exploded, instantly enveloping the mother in flames. Mrs. Huff, with great presence of mind, threw the child on the bed, and it escaped injury, but she was found to death before assistance could be rendered.

The Central Presbytery, in session at Philadelphia, has just expelled a member for protesting against dirt. It appears that the First Manitou church maintained a system of mud-puddles on a lot belonging to it, so arranged as to make the sidewalks impassable to clean people; and that one of them, instigated thereto by the quaint shrewdness of the "Old Folks," addressed a petition, playfully worded, to the trustees, begging them to mend their ways. The petition is pronounced immoral, scurrilous and unchristian, and the dirt-abhorring member is cut off from the congregation.

Thomas Schultz, a farmer living in Hereford township, Berks county, was found lying dead at the gate of his residence on Monday morning last.

The prices of farms along the line of the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad have advanced enormously, in some instances 300 per cent. Advantage of railroad facilities.

Two bold and well planned attempts have lately been made by the inmates of the county prison in West Chester to effect their escape.

There was an act passed at the session of the Legislature just closed, which prohibits fishing of all kinds on Sunday, in all waters of the State, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Sunday anglers take heed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid out $160,000 last week, at Altoona, for wages to its employ ees at that point.

The Lebanon Manufacturing Company will soon increase its force to 900 men.

A Pottsville Democratic paper, in an obituary notice, for "old line Democrat," printed "cold lying Democrat"—which might be true enough, but such epithets are out of place in an epitaph.

The Union Foundry and Machine Company, of Catasauqua, have contracted to furnish a party in New York with four hundred and fifty tons of car castings. This is an unusually large order to fill and the largest ever undertaken in that valley.

Mr. John Neale, of Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, died suddenly on Monday. He was aged about fifty years.

Experienced fox trappers about Tionesta seek place nests in which to set their traps, the fox was thus caught up in the woods near there, recently, when the nest was torn out by the struggles of the animal, and found to be a human skull, supposed to be that of a man.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is liable to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetters Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt a means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverence in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,231 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid from May 1st to November 1st, 7 per cent. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, R. Bruckart, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, O. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Richard H. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

If I had known it

LAST YEAR.—This was the language of a poor cripple, who, fourteen months ago, was smashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformity —but he had now recovered the use of one knee by the Centaur Liniment. We hear such language every day. There is no pain this liniment will not assuage, no lameness it will not alleviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and cannot natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become sour or worthy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable so Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of GEO. W. BITNER was dissolved on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, by its own inquiries. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. W. BITNER, 186 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Car Works.

The business of MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING CARS, and GENERAL WORK, will be conducted under the above style, at the Shops lately owned by the firm of Geo. W. Bitner, Torrens Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, GEO. W. BITNER being General Manager.

J. R. WILSON,
President and Treasurer.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
G. BILDERBACK
With us in our business.
S. EWART & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,

Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. While TEAS AND TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.

Notice is Hereby Given

That all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	18 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.
MWF

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Now on Hands a Very

Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,

WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Tuesday, April 8,
GRAND OPENING
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S.

Some Special Bargains!
AT 20 CENTS.
ONE CASE CRAMMED STRIPES,
In Blue and White, Green and White, and Black and White, worth 25 cents.
AT 20 CENTS,
One Case Japanese Silk Style Poplins, Worth 25 cents by the case.
AT 40 CENTS.
One Case New Shades of Mignonette Coloring.
6-4 BALERMO CLOTH,
Very Good Quality, worth 50 cents.
AT 50 CENTS,
One Case New Shades and Colorings.
6-4 PURE MOHAIRS,
Beautiful Goods, worth 65 cents.
AT 31 CENTS,
ONE CASE BROCADE JAP SILKS,
In all the New Mignonette Colorings, regular price, 50c.
AT 37 CENTS,
One Case Gray and Brown Mixed
PURE MOHAIR GLACE POPLINS,
Elegant Goods for Traveling Suits, worth 60 cents.
AT $1 00,
An Elegant Assortment of
GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS,
Good Quality, usually sold at $1 37½.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00, extra good value for the money.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST
Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing

Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Essentially nothing but the woody fibre and a portion of the water are removed by the process, leaving all the starch, gluten and the greatest part of the mineral substances (phosphates), all that is nourishing in the wheat. The removal of the woody fibre makes it far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the market, and renders it invaluable for the relief of constipation, one of the requirements of the whole human system. To those suffering from DYSPEPSIA, PILES, &c., and to persons of sedentary habits, it will prove invaluable. Ask your GROCER for PEARL WHEAT. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be used. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for it. Package manufactured only by the

Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,
185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUST OPENING,

A Large and Varied Stock of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Bought Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN P. DEAN,
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

NEW WALL PAPER STORE.

THOMAS PALMER
Having Removed to his New, Elegant and Commodious Store,
No. 99 WOOD STREET,
Second door above Diamond alley, is prepared to show WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, from the Low-priced Cheap Papers up through the various grades, to the more costly Stamped, Gold, Velvet and Gold, Plain Tints of all grades of color.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of W. H. CLULEY, of the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on creditors' petition. By the District Court of said District.
W. C. ROBERTSON,
No. S Wood street, Pittsburgh.
SAM. Z. CLULEY,
Pittsburgh.
F

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S,

(OLD BARKER ESTABLISHMENT).

SPRING STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
SILKS, STRIPED AND PLAIN,
BISHOP LAWN SUITS,
ALPACAS, POPLINS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
LACE SACQUES,
BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES,
SHAWLS, TALMAS,
Prints, Muslins, Chintzes, &c.,
In the Largest, Best, and at
Lowest Prices.
Best light in the two cities to select by.

A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street.

BULLETIN

Of New Goods Just Received.

ANOTHER LOT OF
"Perinot" and "Harris Seamless" Kid Gloves.
Windsor Scarfs, Fancy Ties.
Sash and Neck Ribbons.
Turquoise, all colors.
Registered Embroideries.
Neck Ruffings.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Parasols.
Muslin Underwear, Chemises, Night Dresses, Pantalettes, Skirts, &c.

F. H. EATON'S
Trimming Store,
17 FIFTH AVENUE.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

1873.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
TO

Harper's Periodicals

Harper's Magazine

The MAGAZINE has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Harper's Weekly.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Harper's Bazar.

There never was any paper published that so delighted the heart of woman—*Providence Journal.*

TERMS FOR 1873.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....$4 00.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year.....4 00.
HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year.....4 00.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7.
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS, at $4 00 each, in a remittance, or, *Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy.*

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

The Wheat Field of America!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land: 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire. 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running Streams, in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

Grain can be shipped hence by Lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Our new line through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of Land close to track $4 to $8 per Acre; further away $2 50 to $4. SEVEN YEARS CREDIT, Warrantee Deeds, Northern Pacific 7-30 BONDS, now selling at par, received in payment. Maps of Unappropriated Lands present such advantages to settlers.

PAMPHLETS, under the new Law (March 22), get 160 Acres FREE, near the Railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES from the Seaboard to all points in the Interior. Descriptive Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their Wives and Children CARRIED FREE. To those suffering from DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, FEVER, and to persons of sedentary habits, it will prove invaluable. Address JAMES M. HOLDEN, Land Commissioner St. Paul, Minn.

Or 23 FIFTH AVENUE, corner Ninth st., New York.

Important Information to the Traveling Public.

J. F. DAY, late of the Crawford House, New Castle, has leased the
Arlington Hotel, of Alliance, Ohio,
And having thoroughly overhauled the House he is prepared to accommodate all who give him a call, with a liberal and nice Bed. Having a large Sample Room in Alliance, Commercial Travelers will find it to their advantage to stop at the ARLINGTON HOTEL, one square from the Depot. The guests of the house are met and carried by the passing trains.
J. F. DAY, Proprietor.
April 1, 1873.

ONION SETTS,

Seed Potatoes, Seed Sweet Potatoes,
FERTILIZER,
TIMOTHY AND CLOVER, LAWN, GRASS
AND A COMPLETE STOCK OF
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Lawn Mowers, Garden and Green House Tools, &c., &c.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
137 LIBERTY STREET.

LONG & SON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTERS,
Will Remove on April 1st
To No. 34 Smithfield Street,
Second Floor, Opposite Central Hotel.

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

DRY GOODS.

Carpet Department

FOURTH FLOOR
ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

Having Largely Increased our stock of Carpets this week, we have now on hand a very complete line in
BRUSSELS CARPETS, rich and handsome designs,
INGRAIN CARPETS, 2 and 3 ply,
COTTAGE CARPETS, at very low prices,
HEMP CARPETS,
RAG CARPETS,
TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS and VELVET RUGS,
COCOA MATS, plain and lettered, all sizes,
STRAW and COCOA MATTINGS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS,
WINDOW BLINDS, plain and fancy,
PATENT WINDOW FIXTURES
CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACE,
CURTAIN DAMASKS, &c., &c.,
STAIR RODS, CORNICES, &c.

This Department will be found to embrace all the latest novelties in all of the above, which are

Offered at Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOSEPH HO

Market
HAVE JUST OPE
STRAW
INCLUDING MAN
French Flowers, Ribbons, all shades and widths, Sash Ribbons, Bonnet and Gro Grain Silks,
ALSO FU
Summer Underwear,
Every department replenish
Lowest Prices and Best lect in
WHOLESA
77 and 79 MA

McElroy & Dickson,

54
Wood Street.

NEW GOODS

DAILY.

Black Alpacas,
Epinglines,
Stylish Jap Stripes,
Japanese Chambrays,
Diagonals,
Fluted Skirts,
Printed Skirts,
Ruffled Skirts.
Prints,
Ginghams,
Black Silks.
Bleached Cottons,
Brown Cottons.
Tickings, Towelings,
Paper Cambrics,
Corset Jeans,
Kentucky Jeans,
D and T Cottonades,
Linen Checks,
Linen Drills,
Blue Drills,
Brown Drills,
AND A FULL LINE OF
Notions
AND
White Goods.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

NEW STYLES.
Moquettes,
Axminsters,
Wiltons, Velvets
And Brussels,
In the Finest Drawings and Most Delicate Colorings, with
BORDERS AND RUGS TO MATCH.
Our Spring Stock now Daily Arriving is the Largest and Most Complete ever offered in this Market.

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE

CARPETS!

SPLENDID STOCK

We have now in store and to arrive the choicest and largest stock ever offered to the trade. The style of Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Two and Three-Plys, Ingrains and Oil Cloths are as fine as can be found in any market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

MWF Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Subscriptions Received

FOR THE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT PAR AND INTEREST. FREE FROM TAXATION, BY

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

BANKERS.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 17, 1873.

The local money market is quiet, no disturbing influences, more than ordinary, being at work to derange the flow of the current toward broader and deeper waters. Currency comes in liberally from the country and is shipped on Eastward in large quantities, tending thus to help supply, the wants of trade here and in New York; when things have assumed the appearance of a panic, to the eyes of those carrying stocks, or to those who are importers of goods contracted for in gold, while to the interested observer, it is but the light of the bulls and bears of the stock market, the dark appearance changing to the looker on as readily as the cloud to Polonius, according to the degree of personal liability or risk on the part of the observer.

—Dame rumor brought us last evening the name af a prominent Wall street firm having large Pennsylvania interests as among those hurt by the squeeze in money, leading them to suspend. We are glad to state that after diligent inquiry from parties here who should know, and from their neighbors in Wall street, that the report is not true—that the firm in question are paying the drafts of their correspondents and executing all orders sent them in their usual prompt manner.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113⅝	113⅝	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	113
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅞	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	115	115¼	116
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¼	113¼	113¾
6-30s			
new 5s			
gold	112⅝	112⅝	113⅛
currency 6s	112¾	113¼	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth venue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

old	113⅛
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	116
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Currency Pacifics	113

—We quote the following in full from the new York *Journal of Commerce*, as it states le legal bearings of the question of due bills nce, as applied to checks, so clearly and conely that it is worthy of preservation for reference:

The following comes to us from a friend at a disce, who in a private note states that he has seen decision in our columns of a case exactly similar is may be, but we have quoted the principle which pies to it:

On the 10th of March at four o'clock A gave Bk a check, payable to order on his banker, C. B cried this check and deposited it with his banker the following morning. D presented the same e next morning. Both these usual times for exange of settlement, and found that C had failed, ough he paid all day of the 11th. As the usual ur for closing is 3 P. M., B could not have had re diligence without presenting the check him- If to C, at whose bank he had never had any ness. Upon whom should this loss fall?

It is beyond question that B has no remedy ainst A, and if he cannot collect the check of C. has lost the money. A check differs from a bill exchange in the: The latter must be presented payment on the day it is due, or the drawer is charged. The former may be presented at any ne, and if not paid the drawer can be held, "un- s he has suffered loss, or injury" by such delay, "then only *pro tanto*," that is for so much injury he suffers. In the case of the failure of the awee the holder of a check cannot recover of the awer provided he has failed to present it for pay- t within a reasonable time after his receipt of it. hat, is then, a reasonable time for B to make the nole point of the dispute, and we hope our readers present the decision, for which they may have id in all cases. This is the law: If the payee, or r holder of the check, received it immediately om the drawer, in the same town or city where it payable, he is bound to present it for yment to the bank or bankers named on the next succeeding secular day after it is received, before the close of usual banking hours. [Chitty on bills, 349, 390; Story, sec. 479, 471; Allen, 60; 11 t., 44; 2 Taunt., 410.] When he receives the eck from the drawer in a place distant from the ce of payment it will be sufficient for him to for- rd it by mail to some person at the latter place on next secular day after he receives it; and that son to whom it is sent will not be bound to pre- it it until the next secular day after he receives it. ere decisions all agree in this: If payment is not is regularly demanded, and the bank or bankers uld fail before the check is presented, the check ng good on the day when the payment ought to e been demanded, "the loss will be the loss of holder who will have made the check his own, l at his sole risk, by his laches."

We could quote a long list of decisions, but this is ublished law.

rom this it will be seen that those who receive a eck on a given day, payable in the same place, o late to deposit in their own bank on that , and hold it over, cannot deposit it on the next , and thus let it go in for payment as late as the ening of the third day, without making them- ves liable for all the loss the delay may oc- ion.

—The following table shows the prices of lowing stocks, gold, &c., at the various sesns of the New York Stock Exchange during ch day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., ker and dealer in stocks, 10 Broad and gold, ner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 17, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	3 P.M.
.....	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
.....	78¾	79	79	79
.....				
.....	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
.....				
.....				
.....			

THE VERY LATEST.

THE MODOC MASSACRE.

Further Particulars of the Killing of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas—Their Remains Forwarded—Commissioner Meacham Not Expected to Recover—Preparations to Attack and Exterminate the Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The remains of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas reached Yreka this evening. A procession of citizens went to receive them. Flags were at half mast. Secretary Delano was hanged in effigy at Yreka. Canby's body is in charge of the Masons.

The following additional particulars of the massacre of the Peace Commissioners have been received: Capt. Anderson, who was at Col. Mason's camp when the attack was made on the Peace Commissioners' party, says Lieutenants Sherwood and Harris were almost out from camp by a whistling. They went four or five hundred yards, when they met what they supposed were only two Indians, who said they wanted to talk to "Little Tree"—Colonel Mason. They were told they did not want talk, and for the Indians to go back to their camps and they would return to them. As they turned round the Indians, four in number, fired upon and killed Lieutenant Sherwood in the arm and breast, the latter being a very serious wound, he having been shattered by a bullet. Captain Anderson, who was on duty at the signal station on Hospital Rock, saw plainly the attack upon Colonel Mason's friend and immediately informed officers to notify the Peace Commissioners immediately. Colonel Mason was standing at the signal station of Gillem's headquarters when this message was received, at once placed his field glass upon General Canby, as the party sat together about one mile distant. Very soon the whole party arose, Dr. Thomas followed the General's course with his glass while he ran about fifty yards, threw up his arms and fell backward dead. Two of the Indians who were following him jumped upon him. One, believed to be Captain Jack, stabbed him in the breast, and he was completely stripped. Dr. Thomas was also entirely stripped, his purse, containing about fifty dollars, being taken body, the Indians having dropped it. Mr. Meacham was shot in the head but not killed outright, the lower corner of his right eye, another on the side of his head; these are both believed to have lodged within his cranium, and the third passed through his right forearm. He also received a cut in his left arm and a scalp wound the size of a dollar. He was found about thirty yards from the spot where the slaughter began, in a direction opposite to that taken by Gen. Canby. He was entirely stripped, and bewildered in mind. The captain spent an hour with him yesterday morning. He was senseless at times. Dr. Dalton, the surgeon, says he thinks he shot Scarpskin in the abdomen, and found a ball which he has since decided that one of the Indians had been wounded. The soldiers who were ready started on a double quick immediately upon the firing of the shots, and met Dyer and Riddle and his wife before the latter had left the camp. The Indians refused to their retreat about six yards in advance of the soldiers, who conjectured from this action to ascend the murdered ground. There they remained till dark, and were withdrawn, as they were not provided with supplies. To-day would be spent in going upon the red devils, and if again ral assaut was not made to-day, it cer ainly would be to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—6m. Scofield sent a dispatch to Gen. Sh rman as follows: "Please inform me full; of the situation. Do you think I need more troops, if necessary; or if the Indians escape the Lava Beds, that they will not be driven by troops against them from another direction. Let me know fully what you think. Perhaps you have force enough to destroy the outlaws unless they succeed eluding you. Nothing short of their complete and sure destruction will satisfy the ends of justice or meet the expectations of the people."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—"[No. M. SCOFIELD."

Canby and Dr. Thomas have been lying in state at Yreka Masonic Hall all day, and were visited by nearly the whole population. Over one thousand persons have passed in. At twelve o'clock the coffins were removed passed in procession, about three hundred in number. The coffins are covered with a rich black broadcloth pall with wreaths of flowers. Expressions of great sorrow are visible in every countenance.

General Canby's remains will be forwarded to Portland this afternoon, by stage, in care of the General's Aid, Captain R. H. Anderson, and will be met at Roseburg, Wednesday evening, by a special train from Portland. Dr. Thomas' remains leave for Redding by private conveyance at two o'clock this afternoon, and will arrive there Wednesday morning.

PREPARING FOR THE ATTACK.

A special messenger returned to Yreka to-night from the Lava bed. Nothing definite from the seat of war. There has been no fighting up to the time he left. Ammunition and supplies had been crowded forward with dispatch. The surgeon extracted the bullets from Meacham's wounds. There is little hope of his recovery. There were various rumors as to when the attack would be made, some state to-day and some to-morrow. They are waiting the arrival of the Warm Spring Indian scouts, to be used between the lines of Gen. Gillem and Colonel Mason's command, they with cavalry making the third line, and all surrounding the Modocs on the north, south, east and west. It is believed the battle will be a hard one. The Modocs will be about the Modocs. The Pit River Indians remain quiet and peaceful, but if the Modocs escape there will be danger. Every one is leaving Surprise Valley and Big Valley is down with the epizootic.

ARMS FOR CIVILIANS ON THE FRONTIERS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of Senators Mitchell and Kelley, has ordered five hundred stand of breech loading rifles to be turned over from the arsenal at Vancouver to the authorities of Oregon, for the use of citizens on the frontier.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—River twenty-one feet and falling. Arrived—Keystone State, Parkersburg; Wheeling. Departed—J. W. Garrett, New Orleans; Juniata, Pittsburgh. Cloudy and threatening rain.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 17.—Weather cloudy and cold. Slight rain during most of the day. River falling, with falls feet four inches at the falls and eleven feet four inches at the head of the canal. Arrived—Charmer, Andy Baum, C. P. Dessesser river; Dove, Bemis, Memphis; Camelia, Cincinnati; Parker, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND, April 17.—Cloudy and cool. Mercury 39 to 56. Rained lightly since noon. No. List: In—Louisville, Florence Lee, Ed Bailey, Arkansas Belle, Fajette and Belle Lee. Down—Robert Mitchell, Quercus, Bowling Green, Morning Star, Mary Ament and H. S. Turner; generally with good trips. The Belle Lee returns from here. Business active.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Brill, Memphis; City of Memphis and Davage, Cairo; Babbage, Columbus; John, Vicksburg; Woolfe, Red River; Lady Gaines, Landing; Musician, Galena. Galena. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; St. Johns, Peoria; Cambria, Wheeling; Bowling Green, Wild Duck, Pittsburgh; Muscatine, Galena; Louise, Missouri river. River falling slowly and rain all day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., April 17.—Arrived—Future City, New Orleans; grand Tower, St. Louis; Continental, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Future City, St. Louis; Lumsden, Nashville. River has fallen five inches. Raining and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Generally cloudy and cool but clearing and moderating this evening. River about stationary. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Batesville, White river: Dexter and Emma Elliott, St. Louis; Indiana, Louisville; Armadillo, Cincinnati.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Cattle were active; very best on sale to-day $6 25@7 12½; that generally rated first quality $5 37½@6 25; medium or good fair quality $5@5 87½; sales 1,059 head; receipts 1,103 head. Hogs in fair demand at a decline of 1c, now firm at $6 50@7 25 for stiffers and 7½ for corn fed; receipts 8,879 head. Sheep fairly active at a slight decline, owing to the increased receipts; sheared $4 @6 50; wool $6@7 50; receipts 3,215 head.

CITY MATTERS

THE NEW CAR WORKS.

Wanted.

"Daily Commercial" of the following date, to complete our files: November 29, 1872.

St. Paul's Orphans' Fair.

St. Paul's Orphans' Asylum is heavily in debt, and a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Pittsburgh was held recently to provide for its relief. It was resolved that a fair be held each year for the support of the Asylum, in which all the congregations of the diocese should co-operate. It has been announced, in a circular letter from the bishop, that the fair will begin this year on the 5th of May, City Hall, having been secured for the purpose. Every member, clerical and lay, is requested to do his utmost in order that this fair may be a success.

Deaf Mute Entertainment.

The pupils of the Deaf Mute School will give a public entertainment in the Grant Public School building on Thursday evening, April 24. A very interesting programme has been arranged, and those who have never witnessed the remarkable traits of character should not lose so favorable an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the wonderful methods employed in teaching those who are deprived of the important senses of speech and hearing. The proceeds of the entertainment will be appropriated for the benefit of the Deaf Mute Home, on Wylie avenue. The pupils of the Union ward school will favor the audience with some excellent vocal music. Tickets of admission will be sold at twenty-five cents each.

The Law Lecture Yesterday.

Hon. F. H. Collier delivered, yesterday afternoon, at the Western University, another one of his course of lectures on "Evidence." Nearly every chair in Chancellor Wood's room was occupied, and no less were the busy brains of the young students taking notes of the Judge's carefully prepared and emphatic presentation of the principles underlying his subject. At the conclusion of the lecture, Judge Collier called attention to the fact that he had waived thus far all consideration of the law of estoppel. This he had done with a view to making it the subject of his next lecture, its importance fully justifying its separate treatment. He remarked that this department of law had grown in importance proportionately with the advance of our city in enterprise and wealth, that it was one of the most interesting as well as the most complicated departments of legal science.

We cannot forbear remarking upon the favorable indications of an increasing interest in the University and the cause of public learning, exhibited in the fact that many of the most eminent members of the bar of Pittsburgh have so freely contributed to this series of lectures. They have not been desultory talks or fustian declamations, but thorough discussions of the principles of law. R. B. Carnahan, Esq., is entitled to especial mention in this head, it view not only of his two courses of lectures on the Constitution of the United States, but also for an indefinite number of timely lectures on various subjects. It is proud to count his son among its most promising alumni. There will be two lectures given next week.

The Proposed General Hospital.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see in your issue of this morning an article (apparently an editorial), setting forth the great necessity for a General Hospital at the expense of the city. The fact is certainly known to the people that Pittsburgh has a General Hospital in the Twenty-second ward, perhaps equal to any hospital in size and accommodations in the country, with a medical staff composed of the very best physicians and surgeons in Pennsylvania, who give it the closest attention. The building will accommodate at least three hundred patients, is heated throughout with steam and thoroughly ventilated. It is situated in the center of a large and beautiful piece of ground of about twenty acres, and is in every way well adapted to hospital purposes. Its doors are always open to all cases requiring hospital treatment, (except contagious diseases, which are prohibited by its charter), and the terms to those unable to pay are absolutely free. A permit is not even necessary to those who are accidentally injured or generally ill.

There is still room for two hundred more in this house, and when that is filled its directors will provide more room without expense to our city government.

I hope the Councils will appoint a committee to go without notice and give a thorough examination, and report what more could possibly be done for the sick and helpless by a city hospital, which would cost half a million of dollars to make it half as good as this one with its ample grounds.

After paying for our new water works and some other projected improvements, and the already heavy debt, it strikes me our taxes will be heavy enough without investing in new hospitals while the od ones are not half full.

A READER.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange—Lights on Ohio Bridges—Important Letter from Col. Merrill—The Monongahela Bridge.

A special meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Thos. Pawcett, Water street, to consider matters of importance to navigation. Mr. John Dravo occupied the chair, and Mr. Joseph S. Stone officiated as Secretary.

LIGHTS ON THE BRIDGES.

The Chair read the following:

Hon. Jas. F. Dravo, Pittsburgh:

SIR: The Ohio River Bridge bill, which passed the last Congress, contains a section which reads as follows, viz:

"That all parties owning, occupying or operating bridges over the Ohio river shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required by the Light House Board for the security of navigation; and all persons, owning, occupying or operating any bridge over the Ohio river shall, in any event, maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation."

In accordance with this act of Congress, I have been appointed by the Light House Board to attend to this matter of lights on the Ohio river bridges. I have therefore to request of the Coal Exchange an opinion on the following points:

First. Are the red lights now exhibited on the piers of Ohio river bridges sufficiently distinct? If any of them are not satisfactory in location or clearness, specify them and suggest the changes that should be made.

Second. Would coal deets run the bridges at night if distinctive lights were hung from the up and down stream sides of the channel span at the middle, so as to give a range, and show the direction of the axis of the channel?

Third. If the above question is answered in the affirmative, what color should these lights show, and should they be farther apart than the present widths of the bridges? (It would be easy to get a greater distance between the lights by suspending them from the ends of horizontal poles.)

Fourth. Are the present center lights of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge the only bridge lights (the center lights) sufficient to enable coal fleets to steer through in safety after dark?

Fifth. Add suggestions on any points that I may have overlooked.

It is necessary to state that the breast lights above bridges cannot be provided until the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Light House Board is passed. Congress this fall failed in the last Congress. This bill failed in the last Congress. trust the Coal Exchange will act promptly.

Yours, &c., W. M. MERRILL,

Major Engineers and Brevet Colonel.

On motion, and after some discussion, the letter was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. N. J. Bigley, Capt. John Kerr and James A. Blackmore.

THE MONONGAHELA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The question of the Monongahela suspension bridge was taken up. Mr. Dravo explained that the company had heretofore vigorously procured legislation authorizing the construction of a new bridge, the work to be commenced within two years. That time had now almost expired. At the last Legislature they had attempted, but failed, to procure power by which the old structure, with repairs, for ten years. It was now in question with river men what to do.

Mr. Bigley said he understood that the company had some $15,000 of money to contest against opposition.

On motion, the chair appointed Messrs. N. J. Bigley and Col. C. L. Ormsby as agent in Congress to seek legal advice in the matter.

THE CHANNEL AT BRUNOT'S ISLAND.

The question of the improvement of the channel at Brunot's Island was then discussed. Captain Wood contended that the proper way to make it deeper was to close the marrow. He thought the dam ought not to be less than eight feet high, and it ought to be a permanent one when built. He believed in having a dam at every island on one side or the other, this side of Louisville. In his opinion the dam on the Allegheny ought to be on the right side; that the natural channel was on the left—although the general opinion was contrary. The dam ought to be built high, and some eighty feet wide; let it be finished, and if not satisfactory then change the location. It ought to be eight or ten feet high.

Mr. Bigley was at a loss to know how they were benefited by the dam, it having never, as he noticed the water over the bar. His idea of improvement at this point was eight feet high, and six feet. The best water was when it was nine or ten inches on the side. If the dam was completed, the winter ice will accumulate and cannot be got rid of.

Capt. John Kerr said that since the dam was partially completed, the water at the right side had been better. In his opinion no practical man would build a dam less than eight feet.

Mr. Risher had always held that the true idea of improvement of the river channel was to take out and never pull in.

Mr. Dravo gave an idea as to a dam having lateral extensions, and called attention to the fact that the improvements to be had by aid of the government must be for the general good, not for any particular interest.

Mr. Wood, in answer to Mr. Bigley, said that there could be no dams which would not accumulate ice.

Lieut. F. A. Mahan, First Lieut. of the Engineer Corps for the improvement of the Ohio, was present at the meeting.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Robert J. Morrison, of this city, having complied with all the requirements of the act, was discharged from bankruptcy.

The assignees of William J. Wolverton, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, presented a petition for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, and the same was granted.

The assignee of James Watson, of Indiana county, bankrupt, having made a report of the sale of certain real estate, and no exceptions thereto having been filed, an argument was had on the same, by Mr. Swoope for and Mr. Purviance against said exceptions. Exceptions overruled by the Court and the sale set aside.

The rule issued not long since, to show cause why the discontinuance entered into the bankruptcy proceedings of Moyer Lyon against the Mount Iron Company, of Montour county, should not be taken off and the proceedings thereunder reinstated by consent.

Now, McDonald, of Beaver county, an alleged bankrupt, having filed answers to the petitions for the adjudication in bankruptcy, filed against him by the Citizens' Deposit Bank of New Brighton, Reaver & Fry, of this city, creditors, trial by jury was ordered for the 28th inst., in each case, the last being in May.

Upon motion, the United States Marshal, rules to issue, granted on 17, M. Scranton & Co., of Scranton petitioning creditors, to show cause why assignments incurred in bankruptcy cases commenced by them against Henry Gilroy & Co., defendant, and Hibber and Yost, bankrupts, all of Luzerne county, should not be paid to an attorney for the petitioning creditors, returnable on the 6th proximo.

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The trial in the case of Sterling Bonsall vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons, being an action to recover on a specialty of contract for the delivery of coal, returned a verdict for $5,818 66 for plaintiff.

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ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Annexation of McClure Township—The Federal Street Extension—Petitions, Resolutions, etc.

Allegheny Councils met in special session last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at half past seven o'clock, by President McIlrier, after which the roll was called, and the minutes read and approved.

Mr. Riddle moved that the rules be suspended, so that new business could be taken up. Carried.

THE TAXES IN THE NEW DISTRICTS.

Mr. Riddle offered the following:

Resolved, That the city Assessor be instructed to assess the taxes, and to fix the rates for the city, business, poor, park and sewer taxes on the persons and properties of the North End District and McClure township, recently annexed to the city, and place the same in the Treasurer's office for collection.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to incinde the aforesaid districts in his official notice for the collection of taxes, and also for the collection of vehicle license.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Huckestine, a petition for the widening of Irwin avenue, above North avenue. Also, a remonstrance against the opening of Federal street in a straight line. Also, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to establish a grade for Linden street. Also, a petition for the opening of Vista street. Referred.

Mr. Megraw, a petition for water pipe on Locust, from Manhattan to Chartiers street. Referred.

Mr. Smith, a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to abate nuisances on South avenue. Referred,

THOSE GATES.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee, presented the ordinance repealing the ordinance for the construction of gates across Federal, Sandusky and Chestnut streets, at the railroad crossings, as the Commissioners have determined that the present widths of the bridges? (It would be easy to get a greater distance between the lights by suspending them from the ends of horizontal poles.)

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THE NEW CAR WORKS.

Ground Broken—Character of the Buildings.

The new car works, to which reference has heretofore been made, have already been commenced, ground having been broken on Monday, on the site purchased at Swissvale. The buildings will consist of a machine shop, two hundred by seventy-five feet, two stories high; two erecting shops, two hundred and twenty by seventy-five feet, one story high; a blacksmith shop, one hundred and fifty by fifty feet, and an engine house, twenty-four by forty-five feet. The buildings will be constructed of wood, the machine shop to be encased in brick. Two hundred thousand feet of lumber will be required to complete the machine shop alone. It is the intention of the company to have the buildings finished in ninety days so that the manufacturing may be commenced as early in the season as possible. The works will be among the largest of the kind in the country, and will form an important addition to the manufacturing interests of the city. The company has a very liberal charter, and under proper management the works cannot fail to prove remunerative to the stockholders.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The production of a new play, and one from the pen of a Pittsburgher, is a matter of no little interest. Mr. Bartley T. Campbell's latest work, a "society" drama called "Fate," had its first representation on the stage of the Pittsburgh Opera House, last evening, before a very large and appreciative audience. As modern plays go, it is as good as the best average, and is destined to succeed. The story was suggested, probably, by Mr. C.'s recent residence in Chicago, where "divorces without publicity" form one of the great features of trade. It is well told, the dialogue being brisk and well connected, and in some places quite witty. The piece abounds in interesting situations, and every act ends with a striking tableau.

Miss Carlotta Le Clercq enacted "Helen Faraday," the injured wife, and did it splendidly. She won the sympathy of the audience at the very commencement, and held it steadily to the close. In parts requiring the exhibition of intense passion and sudden changes of emotion she was at her best, and in one case in particular the change was so sudden, so as to give a range, and show the direction of the axis of the channel?

Third. If the above question is answered in the affirmative, what color should these lights show, and should they be farther apart than the present widths of the bridges? (It would be easy to get a greater distance between the lights by suspending them from the ends of horizontal poles.)

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On motion, and after some discussion, the letter was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. N. J. Bigley, Capt. John Kerr and James A. Blackmore.

THE MONONGAHELA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The question of the Monongahela suspension bridge was taken up. Mr. Dravo explained that the company had heretofore vigorously procured legislation authorizing the construction of a new bridge, the work to be commenced within two years. That time had now almost expired. At the last Legislature they had attempted, but failed, to procure power by which the old structure, with repairs, for ten years. It was now in question with river men what to do.

Mr. Bigley said he understood that the company had some $15,000 of money to contest against opposition.

On motion, the chair appointed Messrs. N. J. Bigley and Col. C. L. Ormsby as agent in Congress to seek legal advice in the matter.

THE CHANNEL AT BRUNOT'S ISLAND.

The question of the improvement of the channel at Brunot's Island was then discussed. Captain Wood contended that the proper way to make it deeper was to close the marrow. He thought the dam ought not to be less than eight feet high, and it ought to be a permanent one when built. He believed in having a dam at every island on one side or the other, this side of Louisville. In his opinion the dam on the Allegheny ought to be on the right side; that the natural channel was on the left—although the general opinion was contrary. The dam ought to be built high, and some eighty feet wide; let it be finished, and if not satisfactory then change the location. It ought to be eight or ten feet high.

Mr. Bigley was at a loss to know how they were benefited by the dam, it having never, as he noticed the water over the bar. His idea of improvement at this point was eight feet high, and six feet. The best water was when it was nine or ten inches on the side. If the dam was completed, the winter ice will accumulate and cannot be got rid of.

Capt. John Kerr said that since the dam was partially completed, the water at the right side had been better. In his opinion no practical man would build a dam less than eight feet.

Mr. Risher had always held that the true idea of improvement of the river channel was to take out and never pull in.

Mr. Dravo gave an idea as to a dam having lateral extensions, and called attention to the fact that the improvements to be had by aid of the government must be for the general good, not for any particular interest.

Mr. Wood, in answer to Mr. Bigley, said that there could be no dams which would not accumulate ice.

Lieut. F. A. Mahan, First Lieut. of the Engineer Corps for the improvement of the Ohio, was present at the meeting.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Robert J. Morrison, of this city, having complied with all the requirements of the act, was discharged from bankruptcy.

The assignees of William J. Wolverton, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, presented a petition for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, and the same was granted.

The assignee of James Watson, of Indiana county, bankrupt, having made a report of the sale of certain real estate, and no exceptions thereto having been filed, an argument was had on the same, by Mr. Swoope for and Mr. Purviance against said exceptions. Exceptions overruled by the Court and the sale set aside.

The rule issued not long since, to show cause why the discontinuance entered into the bankruptcy proceedings of Moyer Lyon against the Mount Iron Company, of Montour county, should not be taken off and the proceedings thereunder reinstated by consent.

Now, McDonald, of Beaver county, an alleged bankrupt, having filed answers to the petitions for the adjudication in bankruptcy, filed against him by the Citizens' Deposit Bank of New Brighton, Reaver & Fry, of this city, creditors, trial by jury was ordered for the 28th inst., in each case, the last being in May.

Upon motion, the United States Marshal, rules to issue, granted on 17, M. Scranton & Co., of Scranton petitioning creditors, to show cause why assignments incurred in bankruptcy cases commenced by them against Henry Gilroy & Co., defendant, and Hibber and Yost, bankrupts, all of Luzerne county, should not be paid to an attorney for the petitioning creditors, returnable on the 6th proximo.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The trial in the case of Sterling Bonsall vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons, being an action to recover on a specialty of contract for the delivery of coal, returned a verdict for $5,818 66 for plaintiff.

In the case of Lafferty, Moore & Co. vs. R. J. Dale, action to recover for a lot of bricks sold, the jury found for plaintiff $598 36.

Noah Bros. vs. Sharp & McDonald. Action to recover for a barge of coal sunk near Chartiers landing. Verdict for plaintiff for $766 93.

Daniel McGinnies vs. John C. Howley. Action for work and labor done. On trial.

P. F. Shields vs. T. C. Doherty and others. Action in trespass in tearing down a fence. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

218. Donoghue vs. Fogarty.
221. Rhodes vs. Collins.
223. In re Haven vs. Hays.
9. Adams, Houpt & Co. vs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Spencer vs. Morlage.
46. Goff vs. P. Va. and Ch. Ry. Co.
49. Hirsch vs. Heer.
53. Bigley vs. Lockhart et al.
69, 70, 71, 72, 73. Charles vs. King et al.
95. Shields vs. Caldwell.
81. Hanlon, ex., vs. Duncan.
87. Kauffman vs. Hahn.
96. Schell et al. vs. Stein.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

This court took up the case of Emma M. Perry vs. Hugh Perry, being an action for replevin to recover possession of the property located at the corner of Hancock street on Duquesne way. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

59. J. Huckestein vs. A. Taggart et al.
61. S. Reynolds vs. Poor et al.
63. Weir et ux. vs. Soles.
75. Stanbery & Fox vs. Koerner Bros.
86. T. C. Fogarty vs. H. Dunlap et al.
89. F. P. Huffman vs. P. Huffman.

THE NEW CAR WORKS.

Ground Broken—Character of the Buildings.

The new car works, to which reference has heretofore been made, have already been commenced, ground having been broken on Monday, on the site purchased at Swissvale. The buildings will consist of a machine shop, two hundred by seventy-five feet, two stories high; two erecting shops, two hundred and twenty by seventy-five feet, one story high; a blacksmith shop, one hundred and fifty by fifty feet, and an engine house, twenty-four by forty-five feet. The buildings will be constructed of wood, the machine shop to be encased in brick. Two hundred thousand feet of lumber will be required to complete the machine shop alone. It is the intention of the company to have the buildings finished in ninety days so that the manufacturing may be commenced as early in the season as possible. The works will be among the largest of the kind in the country, and will form an important addition to the manufacturing interests of the city. The company has a very liberal charter, and under proper management the works cannot fail to prove remunerative to the stockholders.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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SECOND PAGE—Various Editorial Notes—The Late Agricultural and Pacific Policy—Gov. Hartranft—Cheap Transportation—State News—State Politics—The Cholera in Europe—The Scene of the Modoc Massacre—Select Miscellany—The New Constitution—From Coshocton, Ohio—A Sad Case—Singular Discovery—The Iron Trade—Unexplored Lands—A Lace Dress with a Romantic History—California Lands—Dangerous Illness of Pope Pius IX.—Washington Special—Terrible Lead Terribly Avenged—Interesting from Cuba—The Indiana Miners' Riot—Gen. Fremont Retrieved—From the West—Boodshed in Louisiana—The Modoc War—Mysterious Attempt to Murder a Boy—Serious Riot at Knightsville, Ind.—From the Wrecked Atlantic—Political.

THIRD PAGE—Local Finance and Trade—Produce and General Markets—Wool Markets—Pittsburgh Live Stock Markets—Allegheny Live Stock Markets—Coal Markets—Pittsburgh Oil Markets—Petroleum Market—Cottage Markets—Wines and Liquors—Iron and Nails—Copper Market—Lumber Market—Hide and Leather Market—Glass—Metals—Wrought Iron Welded Tubes—White Lead, Putty, etc.—Wrapping Paper Market—Tobacco Market—Cotton Market—Canned Fruits —Pittsburgh Drug Market—Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Market—New York Iron Market—Merchant Bar Iron and Heavy Hardware—New York Live Stock Market—Tin Plates—New York Finance and Trade—Telegraph Markets—Marriages—Deaths —Wool and Woolens, &c.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorial Items—The Legislature —The Vote on the New Constitution—The Freaks of the Pendulum—Editorial and Public Notes—Politics—A Spirit Baby—State News—A New Portrait of Washington—The Virtues of Oat meal—Governor Hartranft—Accidents—Work from a Tattooed Man—Railway Management Contrasted—Sudden Death—Miscellaneous.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL